



## DENIES UNION LABOR WAS TO BE GIVEN IMMUNITY

Former Attorney General Gregory Flatly Contradicts Gompers' Statement.

### QUESTION OF VERACITY

Labor Leader Asserts Labor Did Not Resist Passage of Lever Act Because of Expectation It Would Not Be Proceeded Against Under It.

Former Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory had flatly denied the statement of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, that he promised labor would be immune from prosecution under the Lever Food and Fuel Control Act. Mr. Gompers, in a formal statement, declared that Mr. Gregory pledged the labor unions immunity on behalf of the Department of Justice and President Wilson's cabinet. Because of this assurance, he said, labor did not resist passage of the act.

It was under the Lever act that Attorney General Palmer, Mr. Gregory's successor, secured an injunction restraining the coal miners' heads from directing the strike called November 1 and later the mandatory order requiring withdrawal by the union heads of the strike order.

Mr. Gompers' statement and Mr. Gregory's denial raises a question of veracity, and as a result the Senate called upon Attorney General Palmer for official information on the questions involved.

Without waiting for action by the Senate, however, Mr. Palmer had a search made of Department of Justice records but could find no memoranda corroborating Mr. Gompers' claim of promised immunity. This phase of the matter was set forth by Senator Thomas in the Senate November 13.

Ashbury F. Lever, author of the bill, who was chairman of the House Agricultural Committee when the law was framed, also denies that any weakening agreement was entered into with labor. He says:

"The section of the act, upon which the court has relied in dealing with the coal strike, was vigorously assailed on the floor of the House by certain representatives claiming to speak the mind of organized labor throughout the country."

"I could not conceive at that time, nor do I believe now, that any body of American citizens deserved to be exempted from the provisions of an act which made it criminal to limit production of food or fuel, the two vital necessities of life."

"I resisted the attempt to strike the provision from the bill. This resistance was successful because the provision was so just as to admit of no dispute, and in addition there was back of me the full administrative support and endorsement of President Wilson. Considered this provision as a very vital section of the food control bill."

"I have read Judge Anderson's decision as reported and I feel that this interpretation speaks fully the will of Congress. It should be borne in mind that the terms of this act are applicable to the mine-operators and miners."

The original draft of the bill did not include the explanation Mr. Lever said was necessary for writing it into the measure was realized during the committee's consideration of the measure.

### ESCH RAILROAD BILL IS PASSED BY HOUSE; NOW GOES TO SENATE

World End Federal Control Upon  
Enactment Provides for Voluntary  
Conciliation of Disputes

The Esch railroad bill, providing for private ownership and operation of railroads under broad Federal supervision, was passed by the House last week by a vote of 203 to 150. The measure now goes to the Senate, but it will not be taken up there until the regular session in December.

The bill, as passed by the House, provides that Federal control would end with the month in which the bill is enacted, and rates continued in effect for six months unless changed. Roads are ordered to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission for general rate advances within 60 days and government guarantee is denied carriers failing to do so.

As a guarantee the government agrees that the revenues for the first six months of renewed private operation shall equal the standard return paid during Federal control as rental. Short line railroads and express companies would also receive this guarantee.

For settlement of labor troubles the bill would set up machinery in vogue before and during Federal control for employee and employer voluntarily conducting negotiations, with an added provision for a second or appeal board to reach decisions if the former fail. Penalty is provided against a strike or lockout and on all boards the workers and the rail owners would have equal representation. The bill would give the Interstate Commerce Commission jurisdiction of use, control, movement, distribution and exchange of locomotives and cars, and supplies, movement and operation of rails and extension or abandonment of rail lines.

The authority of the commission would be extended to prescribed minimum as well as maximum rates.

The anti-trust law may be set aside by the commission to permit the consolidation of railroads or to permit them to pool earnings or equipment.

Coal Land for Sale.

If you have coal land for sale advertise it in The Weekly Courier

### SHORT DAY IN BRITISH COAL MINES CAUSES A 6 PER CENT REDUCTION

caused by the Adoption of  
the New System Which Has Been  
in Effect Since July 16.

Statistical showing the result of the inauguration of the 7-hour day in the British coal mining industry have been compiled by the Geological Survey. The short day was put in effect last July 16. The survey says:

"The present arrangement modifies the Coal Mines Regulation act of 1908, popularly known as the Eight Hour Act. Under that act the time for lowering the workman and for raising him again to the surface was not counted in the eight hours, so that many workmen were underground much longer than eight hours. The average for the whole country was eight hours and 39 minutes. The present 7-hour day is also exclusive of the time of lowering and raising the workman, so that the men are now underground about seven hours and 39 minutes."

It was estimated by the chief in-

pector of mines that the introduction of the 7-hour day would cause a de-

crease in output of a little under 10 per cent per annum. Because of the strikes and holidays which have cur-

tailed production during much of the time since July 16, it is difficult to de-

termine how much of the reduction in

output which has occurred since then is

properly to be attributed to the re-

duction in working time. In the four

weeks September 1-27, the output

averaged just 6 per cent less than in

the last four weeks under the 88-hour

day."

R. R. STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS  
MUST STOP—CUMMINS

Continued from Page One

mercial welfare. A general suspen-

sion in the movement of traffic or a

lockout would starve or freeze, or

both, a very large number of men,

women and children, and, if it were

continued a month or two months, it

would practically destroy half our

population. Our business affairs

would be so disordered that the loss

would be greater than in any conceivable

war in which we might engage.

It is just as much the function of the

government in these circumstances to

see to it that transportation is ade-

quate, continuous, and regular as it is

to maintain order, punish crime and

render justice in any other field of

human activity. It is clear, therefore,

that the government must settle the

controversies between railway man-

agers and railway employees which, if

left to be fought out between the par-

ties themselves, will lead to the con-

sequences just described. There is

but one way in which this can be

done. The government must under-

take to declare, in any case, what is

just, what is fair and right, be-

tween the parties to the dispute and

then there must be no concerted re-

billion or conspiracy among those

whose rights have been adjudged for

the purpose of covering either of the

parties to the dispute into another and

different settlement."

TRACKMEN AND SHOP  
LABORERS RECEIVE  
ADVANCES IN WAGES

Full Demands Not Granted But Eight-Hour Day and Time and Half Time  
For Overtime Are Given.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Negotiations which have been in progress since February between the Railroad Administration and officials of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, over an increase in wages was concluded yesterday by the signature of the working agreement.

While demands of the union were

not fully met, the eight-hour basic

day was established for track laborers

and others of that classification, and time and half pay after that hour was

provided. Most of the other employees included under the agreement will receive time and a half-overtime pay after 10 hours. Approximately 400,000 men are affected. The contract also provides that it shall be applicable during the period of Federal control of the roads unless notice of 30 days is given of its cancellation.

In announcing the signing of the agreement Director General Hines said:

"The new contract provides for over-

time for regular section-laborers and

other employees in this classification

except whose employment is seasonal

and temporary in character, and certain employees whose positions do not require continuous manual labor, will be paid on the basis of time and one-half after the eighth hour of continuous service exclusive of the meal thus applying the same principle which was established last year for important classes of railroad workers.

"Heretofore such maintenance em-

ployees have been paid overtime at

pro-rata rates for the ninth and tenth

hour and time and one-half after the

tenth hour. Under the agreement

laborers in extra or floating gangs

whose employment is seasonal tem-

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## COL. THOMPSON BLAMES OWN COUNTRYMEN FOR RADICALISM

Says Public Takes Too Little Interest in Foreign-born Residents.

JOHNSTOWN, Nov. 25.—A "back-to-work" meeting Thursday afternoon in the Cambria theatre came as a climax to the meetings held in various parts of the city during the week. Several numbers by the Cambria theatre orchestra and the singing of popular songs by the assemblage led by Jack Leppert served to bring the men into a cheerful frame of mind. When Col. Joseph H. Thompson, 28th Division, A. E. F., arose to deliver the principal address of the afternoon, the main floor of the theatre was crowded. Taking "Americanism" as his subject, Col. Thompson spoke as follows:

"Today we are facing critical times. No half way measures will do. You men are all either whole Americans, or you are not Americans. I am taking no part in the dispute between capital and labor, but I know that we are not in a contest for better wages or more money. That is a side issue. The real question is shall the American form of government prevail, or shall it be overthrown? The whole world is in a state of tumult. If our present form of government fails, at no time in the future shall we meet with such good conditions. America is the hope of the world. If America fails, the world fails. There is one way to distinguish between you; those who are for our government and those who are against it. There is only one way of changing our form of government; that way is the way 'aid down in the constitution. When organizers come to your town and want to lead you to better conditions, ask them just one question—Do you believe in the constitution? If they do not believe in it, they are not your friends and are not fit to lead you."

"Another question is 'Have we done rightly with the right kind of foreigner?' You all know that we cannot get along without the foreigners. The average American will not perform the rougher class of labor. The foreigner does that work. Day after day he labors in the dust and dirt. How many times have you, your wife, the people from your church visited him in his home? You think of him only as a producer. Little by little his dream of this fair land fades. Then come the so-called 'reds.' They tell him what a tool he is, and the foreigner believes them. His mind is open to almost anything. For this we are to blame. There should be in every community a place wherein these people might be educated to become better American citizens. Another thing that is fundamental

date, Allegheny county, the latter under construction. All will contribute to the development of the Western Pennsylvania field. Of this field Samuel Insull of Chicago, formerly president of the West Penn system, recently made the assertion that it is the greatest for electric power in the country, not excluding the Chicago district. Mr. Insull now is president of the Commonwealth-Eddison company of Chicago.

Fabulous opportunities knock at the door of the West Penn, go to speak, the guests of the West Penn were informed. The business in the power and lighting field has been growing by leaps and bounds. Earnings of the system have increased from \$2,000,000 a year in 1915 to \$7,000,000 in 1919 and the possibilities are unlimited, the financial agent of the company enthusiastically said.

Business men of the city, about 100 of them, who accepted invitations to a luncheon given Wednesday by the West Penn Railways company and the West Penn Power company at the Smith House, and then were escorted through the shop, laboratory and stores department on the West Side and the power plant at Fayette, were given a new conception of the magnitude of the West Penn as part of the industrial fabric of Southwestern Pennsylvania, northern West Virginia and eastern Ohio. From remarks dropped during the tour, which required almost three hours, it was taken that not one in 10 had the remotest idea of what is represented in the millions the West Penn has spent here. Until they visited the stores department on the West Side it is doubtful if any knew that closely packed within the walls of that building are products used by the railways, power and lighting departments to the value of over half a million—\$570,000, to be exact. The work that is going on every day in the shops and the mammoth power generation plant were revelations to them. At present day valuations, they were told, the West Penn has seven millions invested in the two plants, and that it is an investment inferior to none.

In the power plant a total of \$3,000,000 was expended. This figure is based on before the war prices. To duplicate the plant now would entail double the expenditure at least, it was said. Besides the immense stock of stores on the West Side the company has between \$300,000 and \$400,000 in site, buildings and equipment. This does not include the cars that are stored there at the end of each day's run.

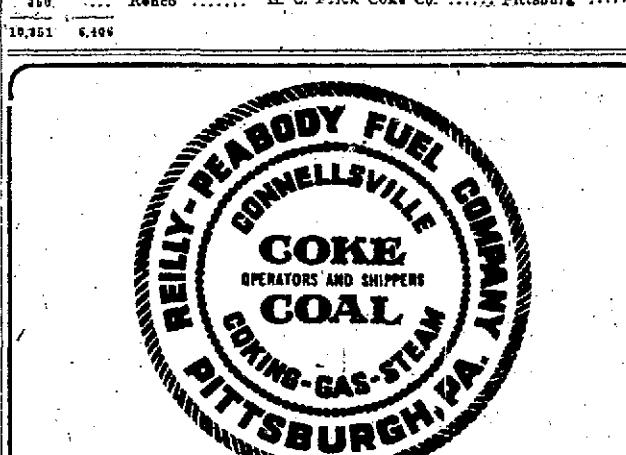
But immense as has been this power development, officials look forward to the time when it will be greatly increased. While the present low water flow of the Youghiogheny river is so limited as to preclude feasibility of much further development of the plant here now, the belief was expressed that shortly inventive genius that will increase machinery efficiency and the aid of the government in building storage reservoirs at the headwaters of the Yough will enable Connellsville to retain its place as the center of power development of the West Penn system.

As it stands now, Connellsville is one of three great power generation centers, the others being at Windsor, near Wheeling, W. Va., and Springdale.

## LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, November 22, 1913.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
48	153	Adash	West Penn-Peabody Coke Co., Greensburg
282	200	Allison No. 2	W. J. Rooney, New York
209	140	Allison No. 3	W. J. Rooney, New York
240	100	American 2	Hollingshead Fuel Co., Pittsburgh
45	100	Anita	The Whilby & Peacock Co., Uniontown
42	100	Belle Vernon	Belle Vernon Coal & Coke Co., Uniontown
29	100	Browning	Browning Coke Co., Uniontown
205	100	Century	Conception Coke Co., Uniontown
201	100	Champion	Connexion Bag Coal Co., Pittsburgh
212	115	Crystal	Hecla Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh
216	100	Dembo	Balance Coke & Coke Co., Pittsburgh
402	200	Donald 1 & 2	Consolidated Civil Coke Co., Uniontown
100	100	Donald 3	Uniontown Coal & Coke Co., Uniontown
22	100	Finley	Atwood-Civille Coke Co., Connellsville
13	34	Frederick	Goshen Civil Coke Co., Uniontown
208	48	Gentile	Hecla Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh
174	100	Gruia No. 1	Hecla Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh
209	100	Gruia No. 2	Gwynn Central Coal Co., Pittsburgh
110	120	Herbert	Gwynn Central Coal Co., Pittsburgh
45	100	Hillside	W. J. Rooney, Pittsburg
52	100	Hill Top	Connellsville Coke Co., Connellsville
157	100	Holiday	James H. Hoover, McCallumtown
33	38	Holmes	Holmes-Civille Coke Co., Uniontown
200	100	Husted	Union Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh
130	100	Jameson	Union Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh
24	100	Junior	Union Civil Coke Co., Pittsburgh
140	100	Katherine	Union Civil Coke Co., Pittsburgh
229	100	Lafayette	W. J. Rooney, Pittsburg
30	30	Landis	Practicing Coke Co., Mt. Pleasant
34	100	Liberty	Old Connellsville Coke Co., Smithfield
400	300	Lincoln	Lincoln Coal & Coke Co., Smithfield
10	100	Little Gem	The Sixxler Coke Co., Pittsburgh
250	80	Lov Photo	Civille Central Coke Co., Pittsburgh
34	100	Luzerne	Lincoln Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh
64	52	Marietta	Southern Civille Coke Co., Uniontown
100	100	Marion	Snowden Coke Co., Uniontown
150	100	Marion	W. J. Rooney, Uniontown
202	200	Marion 1 & 2	Orient Coke Co., Uniontown
12	72	Puritan No. 2	Union Hill Coke & Coke Co., Uniontown
101	100	Poland	W. J. Rooney, Pittsburg
129	100	Ridge Hill	Russell Coal & Coke Co., Smithfield
278	100	Ridge Hill	W. J. Rooney, Pittsburg
11	12	Russell	Hecla Coal & Coke Co., Uniontown
30	100	Sackets	Hollingshead C & C Co., Uniontown
28	100	Sapper	Mayo Civil Coke Co., Uniontown
375	270	Seabright	Washington Coal & Coke Co., Dawson
240	100	Shamrock	Washington Coal & Coke Co., Dawson
319	300	Sterling	Banning-Civille Coke Co., Uniontown
100	100	Stevens	Winegard-Ghines C & C Co., Uniontown
190	100	Stevens 1	Whitel Coke Co., Uniontown
300	120	Wheland	Winegard-Ghines C & C Co., Uniontown
70	100	Winners	Winegard-Ghines C & C Co., Uniontown
50	100	Yukon	Winegard-Ghines C & C Co., Uniontown
16,451	6,367		
			FURNACE OVENS
400	100	Alicia	Pittsburg Steel Co., Alicia, Pa.
126	100	Atchison	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Erie Hill
108	100	Bridgeton	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Erie Hill
478	100	Bridger Hill	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Erie Hill
425	100	Buffington	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Erie Hill
500	490	Colonial No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Erie Hill
156	156	Colonial No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Erie Hill
303	100	Colonial No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Erie Hill
244	100	Death	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Erie Hill
600	100	Edessa	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Erie Hill
200	200	Foothills	Struthers Coal & Coke Co., Fairbank
109	100	Footdale	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Erie Hill
205	202	Geneva	McKeehan Coal Co., Geneva, O.
206	100	LaFayette	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Erie Hill
422	100	Lockton	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Erie Hill
244	100	Martin	Republic Iron & Steel Co., Youngstown, O.
480	200	Newcomer	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Uniontown
350	100	Republic	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
100	100	Renco	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
10,451	6,404		

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10,451	6,404		



Bell 50. Tri-State 8.  
**Motor Sand**  
Yough Sand and Stone Company, DUNRINE, PA.

### TO ENLARGE SHOPS

Addition Soon to Be Started by the West Penn Coal Co.

Among other bits of information given out by officials of the West Penn Railways company during their visit here Wednesday for the business men's luncheon was one that the erection of an addition to the shops on the West Side is to be undertaken shortly. This will be a building for the accommodation of the winding department which is now in the rear of the machine shop and in quarters inadequate for the volume of work.

The building will be 90 feet long and 45 feet wide and will be located between the paint shop and the carpenter shop, using ground the company already has.

What the cost will be has not been made known. Construction will be of brick and steel.

The winding department now employs 30 men, women and girls. As the business of the company grows, this department finds need for larger quarters.

### NEW HOSPITAL RATE

Compensation Board Fixes \$100 as Maximum Payment.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 20.—Announcement of a new maximum charge in compensation cases has been made by the compensation board. A statement issued says:

"In accidents happening after Jan-

uary 1, 1920, where there are both med-

ical and hospital charges, or hospital

charges alone, the board will rule \$100

as maximum charge for the latter."

Clause E, Section 308, of the com-

pensation act of 1915 stipulated that \$2 per year in advance.

## Connellsville Machine and Car Company

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

—Manufacturers of—

## LAFAYETTE PUMPS

Steam, Air and Electric Driven

We make a specialty of Wood Lined Pipe and Fittings

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General Offices  
WADE BUILDING  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

### COKE

Branch Office  
HARAH BUILDING  
UNIONTOWN, PA.

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THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 21, 1890.

VISITS OF THE MINE RESCUE  
CARS.

To such a degree of perfection has first aid and mine rescue work been developed by the crews at the various plants of the coke region that it might appear to some persons as a needless waste of time and money for the mine rescue cars of the Bureau of Mines to absent on their periodical visits, such as are now being made. This view would be correct if it were not a part of the policy of the Bureau of Mines to keep the working forces of the mining region as intimately informed as possible upon all the very latest devices and methods that can be used in first aid and mine rescue work. And more than that, it is also a part of the Bureau's policy to bring constantly increasing numbers of mine workers in touch with the Bureau in its efforts to emphasize the importance of the work being done by mine managers and inspectors in reducing the hazards of mining. It is to serve these purposes that the mine rescue cars are sent through the mining regions periodical-ly and right well are these things being done.

Well equipped as many of the mines are for saving human life and lessening the sufferings of injured miners, none of them have at their disposal quite as complete an outfit of devices as the mine rescue cars carry. The visits of these cars, therefore, provide unusual opportunities to the working forces of the mines to receive instruction. On previous trips of these cars thousands of miners have been trained in the use of life-saving apparatus. The aim of the Bureau of Mines is to provide every underground employee with a working knowledge of this apparatus so that in cases of emergency and to furnish by men nearest at hand and with the minimum loss of time.

In like manner free instruction and training is given in the application of first aid to the injured so that in case of accident the victims of it can be cared for promptly and without being obliged to wait for a call to be answered by the specially trained crew which at the time might be at some remote point.

The mission of the mine rescue car is so practical and useful that its visit to a mining community should be the occasion for every employee in the vicinity to avail himself of the advantages offered. No better method is at hand to fit a miner to take care of both himself and his fellow workers. It goes without saying that this will be done in the Connellsville region where the mine workers have an interest in all that pertains to making their occupation less dangerous.

**TIME TO APPLY THE ROOT.**  
Those who would sound the idea that Russian destructionists of the most radical type are already engaged on the soil of the United States in spreading their pernicious doctrines and plans to inaugurate the same tumultuous rule that has prostrated that home land, evidently are not informed of the progress this cut has made in the revolutionary circles of the I. W. W. and their kindred in different parts of the country, for that published declarations of the leaders confirm the worst that has been predicted as to what would be the inevitable result to have the opportunity.

But, nothing yet brought to the attention of the authorities quite so boldly, proclaims the program of socialism, as its disciples would inaugurate it in the United States, as the manifesto recently issued in New York by the Federation of Unions of Russian Workers of the United States and Canada, which reads as follows:

"We must mercilessly attack all remnants of governmental authority and class domination, liberating the prisoners, demolishing prisons and police offices, destroying all legal paper pertaining to private ownership of property; all field fences and boundaries, and burn all certificates of indebtedness. As a work we must take care that everything is wiped from the earth that is a remnant of the right of private ownership of property; to blow up barracks, garrisons and police administration, shoot the most prominent military and police officers must be the import-ant concern of the revolution-ary people."

When such declarations are published abroad in America it is not about time Americans were arousing themselves to the dangers which threaten the very heart of our national institutions. It is not time for every citizen claiming the right to be an American to do his full duty by thwarting the evil designs of the most desperate gang of revolutionaries ever before permitted to harbor in this country. Is it not the solemn obligation of those in authority to begin the actual work of deportation, so long threatened, but never yet put into effect?

In short, is it not time to quit pussy-footing and apply the boot?

Rejection of the treaty by the Democrats is but a slight and airy circumstance compared with the detection caused in the ranks of the "reds" by the further delay in signing the same.

The heart of the world has not been so easily broken as was predicted.

**PUBLIC VILLE JUDGE WHICH  
PARTY IS SERVING BEST.**

While officials Washington has been urging the coal operators and miners to lay aside their obstinacy and come to a reasonable and fair compromise of the questions in dispute between them President Wilson and his Democratic supporters in the Senate have given the world an example in subornedness beside which that of the operators and miners is mild in comparison.

Possibly insistent upon the contention that the peace treaty as the President had reported it to the Senate was so perfect a document that it must be ratified without amendment or reservation, President Wilson and the majority of the Democratic Senators are responsible for the rejection of the peace treaty by the body which alone has the constitutional right to pass upon it. From the first President Wilson has taken the unyielding attitude that his interpretation of the document must be accepted by the Senate. He has set his judgment of the meaning and intent of the provisions of the treaty at a level and superior to that of any and all of the reservations of the Senate, many of whom have had much more extended and varied experience in affairs of state than the present incumbents of the White House, and, no less competent than he to interpret a document.

These Senators, with due and patriotic regard for the future interest of the nation, early determined that the treaty must be Americanized before ratification. Without seeking political advantage, they have consistently sought from the beginning, insofar as the Senate is able by resoluteness to do, to correct the admitted, inherent faults of the treaty. They have been willing to ratify it after due safeguards had been provided by reservations.

The Democratic Senators, under the leadership of the President, have obstinately refused to do. The Senate, which the President has been wont to proclaim as "the friends of the treaty,"

By their course they have, more or less, demonstrated that they are friends of a treaty in the form America wants it.

On that proposition the Republicans in the Senate and out of it are entirely willing to stand, leaving the great American public to judge which party is best serving the interests of the nation and most sincerely seeking to preserve inviolate our fundamental rights and sovereignty.

**FARMERS' INSTITUTES.**  
The farmers' institutes have always been of interest and value to the farmers of the communities in which they are held. They have also been instrumental in inducing many others of the soil to employ better and more modern methods with material benefit and profit. At the same time these gatherings have promoted a more lively interest in all that pertains to the advancement of agriculture as a business.

Herefore institutes, as treated by many of the speakers, have had a general, rather than a special or local application. The need for specialization in farming, as well as in other lines being more generally recognized, the program for the forthcoming series of institutes will embrace a discussion of subjects relating more particularly to Fayette county farm problems, with the object in view of improving crop production for both human and animal.

In many American homes, and to a still greater degree in the homes of the foreign-born workers, there is wanting a knowledge of the essentials of hygiene as well also of instruction and training in taking care of the sick. It is the testimony of all physicians that the safe and speedy recovery from the less dangerous diseases depends quite as much upon the care given the patient as upon the skill of the attending physician. We are lacking hospital facilities to provide for the sick of any given community, hence they must be treated in their homes. Unless the members of the households have a knowledge and understanding of the things necessary to be done in order to insure proper attention and care, recovery is slow and there exists the possibility that dangerous conditions may result from a slight illness or minor complaint.

For the purpose of instructing the members of households in the fundamentals which are needed to guard against such dangers, and also to make it easier to provide for the wants of home patients, the nursing service of the Red Cross has undertaken the formation of classes in different sections of the county. These will be under the direction of a competent and experienced instructor who has at her disposal all the necessary equipment. The courses will be simplified so that no difficulty will be experienced by the members of the classes in grasping the details required in applying the instruction in cases of sickness in their own or other homes.

The purpose to be served is to bring the special problems to the attention of the institutions where men qualified by experience and training will engage in the discussions and point out methods of solving such problems. This plan will give prominence to farming as practiced in Fayette county. Such an exchange of experiences and views ought to be exceedingly helpful and give the institutes greater practical value than heretofore.

Such meetings will be held at the various institutes, as far as possible, so that the members of the classes in grasping the details required in applying the instruction in cases of sickness in their own or other homes.

The coal strike and public health are the two great issues of the day. The power of publicity when properly directed has again vindicated itself in the coal strike. The people wanted to know why a national strike of the coal miners should take place. There was no sound reason given by the miners' leaders and the operators took the position that they were willing to continue existing wage agreement until the end of the war or until the peace treaty was ratified, or they were willing to negotiate a wage agreement if the miners' leaders would withdraw the strike order, or continue the strike while negotiations were in progress.

This placed the miners' leaders on the defensive in the eyes of the public, the press of the country took up the fight against the position of the miners, when the representatives of the press learned the miners' leaders would not listen to the appeal of the President of the United States to avert the strike and keep the mines in operation while negotiations were in progress.

In the achievement of these things the American Legion can be depended upon, because of the Americanism of its membership.

If Senator Poindexter's "anti-Red" bill becomes law with its provisions of a minimum wage of \$1.25 per day, and working hours of 10 hours, there should be no doubt that the upward-bound movement will include the whole bunch of 166,000 miners who are "born from within" the ranks of the organization. It would help to clear the atmosphere, not alone for labor but for the whole country.

With the Administration shank the buck on the "ratification" from Mexico to the Department of Justice. This is about the only department of the government that seems to be work-

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## GENERAL WORTH ENCAMPMENT ENDS 50 YEARS OF LIFE

Odd Fellows Tell of Ups and Downs at Anniversary Dinner and Social.

## NEVER QUITE BROKE UP

Though at Times Only Three or Four Members Could be Gotten Together Charter Was Retained; Now Leading One of County; State Rank High.

The completion of 50 years of life among the fraternal organization of the city, during which time it had numerous ups and downs, was observed by Odd Fellows at a social session and turkey supper Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' temple, attended by about 125 members of the encampment, members of the subordinate lodges, William McKinley and General Worth, and wives and sweethearts of the members of the three bodies. It was as the leaders hoped it would be, one of the happiest occasions of the half century.

Of the charter members of the encampment two were present—Henry Goldsmith and W. L. Robbins. There is no record of the entire charter list. Others of the number are alive, among them Lloyd Johnston, but they are not now members of the encampment. Mr. Johnston was sentinel at the time the charter was granted, October 23, 1869, other officers being Joseph Kurtz, chief patriarch; W. L. Robbins, junior warden; L. D. Stillwagon, high priest; H. W. Dull, senior warden, and John Wilhelm, treasurer.

Reminiscences of the 50 years were given by Mr. Robbins. Several times, said the gray-haired veteran, the encampment all but broke up, but it never lost its charter. At times only three and four could be gotten together. They met at the homes of members and kept up the payment of dues and benefits and thus carried out the provisions of the charter. Now, he said, General Worth Encampment ranks as the leading one in the county and one of the strongest in this part of the state.

A poetic composition dealing with the encampment was read by Mr. Goldsmith, the other charter member.

The chief speaker of the evening was Rev. T. W. Cobine of Uniontown, whose address dealt with the national history of the encampment degrees of Odd Fellowship.

Others participating in the exercises of the evening were J. W. Prinkley, who welcomed the guests and presided; John Davis, tenor solo; Misses Orr and Marie Detwiler; several vocal duets; Walter Huey, reading. The banquet was served in the dining hall of the temple, with John Wilder as chef, assisted by a number of men and young women. The whole affair was under the direction of a committee composed of J. W. Prinkley, S. R. Cox and James Addis. The supper was declared to be the best the Odd Fellows ever served.

General Worth Encampment now has a membership of 110. Its officers are: Chief Patriarch, H. L. Silcox; senior warden, Richard J. Wiltrout; junior warden, Lee Cramer; high priest, Dick Sherrick; scribe, S. R. Cox; inside guardian, J. W. Prinkley; outside guardian, C. G. Reese.

## FAMOUS SURGEON COMING

Dr. Crile of Cleveland to Conduct Clinic in Uniontown.

Dr. George W. Crile of Cleveland, O., will conduct the diagnostic clinic to be held at the Uniontown hospital Thursday afternoon, December 4, under the auspices of the Fayette Medical Society. The clinic will be the most important one held in the history of the society. Dr. Crile's clinic at the Lakeside hospital, Cleveland, O., is one of the most noted in the world. He is recognized as an authority on nitrous oxide-anesthesia and has done more to perfect this than any other physician. He organized a hospital unit which was the first to leave this country for France in the world.

Upon his arrival in Uniontown Dr. Crile will be met by a reception committee and be at noon Dr. A. S. Hagan will be host at a luncheon. In the evening the annual banquet of the society will be held at the Laurel club rooms. Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen and Dr. E. A. Hodil will deliver addresses.

## HELD FOR GRAND JURY

Slayer of John Kuchela at Jacobs Creek, Also Declared Insane.

A coroner's jury inquiring in the death of John Kuchela who was killed by John Gula at the Banning No. 1 mine of the Pittsburgh Coal company at Jacobs Creek, recently, ordered Wednesday that the prisoner be held for the action of the grand jury. Gula, who struck Kuchela over the head with an axe, had since been declared insane. He had been in an asylum.

In the case of Samuel Poston, an extra taxi driver for the Hub City Taxi company, of Republic, who met death when his car left the road in the darkness and fog of last Saturday night near Shadown parks, the jury found that the driver of the car met his death by accident.

Moves Into New Home. John Manges, who has been residing on the H. C. Erick farm, near Adelaide, has moved into his new home near Trotter which he recently purchased from Mrs. Mary Shepard. The consideration was \$3,000.

90,000 to Take Census. About 650 people were engaged in taking the first census of the United States. The 1820 census will require the services of 30,000.

ARE YOU TOO THIN?  
THAT'S TOO BAD BUT  
YOU'LL LIVE LONGER.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—In an address before the American Institute of Actuaries, H. W. Buthop, Indianapolis, who has devoted years to the study of life insurance, made these observations:

The thin persons live longer than fat persons.

That the moderate use of alcoholic beverages is not likely to lessen life.

That the Middle West is the most healthful locality of the United States.

That the extreme South is the most unhealthful section of the United States.

The completion of 50 years of life among the fraternal organization of the city, during which time it had numerous ups and downs, was observed by Odd Fellows at a social session and turkey supper Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' temple, attended by about 125 members of the encampment, members of the subordinate lodges, William McKinley and General Worth, and wives and sweethearts of the members of the three bodies. It was as the leaders hoped it would be, one of the happiest occasions of the half century.

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90,000 to Take Census. About 650 people were engaged in taking the first census of the United States. The 1820 census will require the services of 30,000.

## DAILIES MUST REDUCE IN SIZE TO SAVE PAPER

Publishers Decide on Conservation Measures and Boost in Rates.

## ASSOCIATION IS PLANNED

Committee Named to Secure Cooperation of Owners in Tri-State District With View of Forming Organization; Meet Again in January.

Rapidly advancing prices of newsprint and white paper and the growing scarcity of the supply rendering some action necessary, Western Pennsylvania newspaper publishers, at a meeting Thursday at the William Penn hotel in Pittsburgh, recommended heavy increases in advertising rates, an increase in subscription price and conservation measures. To bring about cooperation of publishers in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, a committee of America at Wednesday's session in Pittsburgh, will mean the retirement of Dr. Burgess from the pastorate of the Connellsville church which he has held for nearly 23 years. The presidency of the synod is a salaried position and will require the entire time of the incumbent, making it impracticable for Dr. Burgess to continue in the pastoral work here.

At Greensburg voted to extend a call to Dr. Burgess. The following Sunday, Dr. Burgess, as president of the Pittsburgh Synod of the United Lutheran Church in America, at Wednesday's session in Pittsburgh, will mean the retirement of Dr. Burgess from the pastorate of the Connellsville church which he has held for nearly 23 years. The presidency of the synod is a salaried position and will require the entire time of the incumbent, making it impracticable for Dr. Burgess to continue in the pastoral work here.

John L. Stewart, of the Observer, Washington, Pa., who presided, named John J. O'Donnell of the News-Standard, Uniontown; J. E. Long, McKeeps Daily News, and Robert W. Herbert, Greensburg Tribune, as members of a committee on organization.

The meeting, called by President John L. Stewart of the Western Pennsylvania Association of Dailies, was attended by 50 publishers, among them J. J. Driscoll, secretary-treasurer and business manager of The Courier.

In addition to adopting resolutions urging advertising and subscription increases, the publishers discussed rationing of paper, reduction of the number of pages and other means of conserving the limited supply of white paper.

Many of the publishers present announced that they had already given notice of increases in both advertising rates and subscription prices to three cents a copy. Others told of sales of newsprint paper in the open market at 10 cents a pound. T. R. Williams of Pittsburgh, representing the Pittsburgh Publishers' association, back of a meeting of the American Publishers' association in New York, said the publishers already face a shortage for the coming year. The production in this country and Canada, he said, is 2,200,000 tons and the increased production in sight for the coming year is but three to five per cent.

Elimination of the Sunday comics by the larger papers, reduction of the size of sporting and society sections were recommended as means of conservation.

The publishers will meet again in January to further discuss the situation.

## DRIVES KING'S TRAIN

Brother of S. M. DeHuff Plots Engine of Belgian Monarch's Special.

When the special train bearing the King and Queen of Belgium and members of the royal party, reached Altoona recently en route to New York, George F. DeHuff, of Harrisburg, passenger road foreman of the Pennsylvania railroad, and brother of S. M. DeHuff, wire chief at the local B. & O. offices, was placed in charge of the throttle for the run to Harrisburg. Extra locomotives were stationed at various points along the division for emergency use to insure the arrival of the train at the division terminals on scheduled time.

Another brother of the local man is a train master of the Middle Division, and Indiana counties; No. 4, or Western, Beaver, Butler and Lawrence counties; No. 5, or Southwestern, Westmoreland and Fayette counties; No. 6, or Southwestern, Washington and Greene counties, and that part of Allegheny county south of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers; No. 7, or Middle conference, that part of Allegheny county north of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers; No. 8, or German conference, all churches wherein the German language is still used at devotional exercises.

## WRITES "LOVE LYRICS"

Hubby Didn't Like Wife's Sending Them to Another Man.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O., Nov. 20.—Love is such a funny thing; it's just like a lizard. It gets around your heart and wants to nibble at your gizzard."

Kathlyn Hakin, wife of William H. Hakin, an overseas veteran, of Maynard, near here, wrote a letter to Frank Barnell of Brownsville, Pa., incorporating this verse. Barnell turned the letter over to Hakin and Tuesday Judge C. J. Lynch granted Hakin a divorce. Hakin testified he was given the note by Barnell when he went to Brownsville, his wife's home, to visit her following his return from France.

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## DR. BURGESS TO LEAVE LUTHERAN CHURCH JAN. 1

After Pastorate of Almost 23 Years, He Will Quit Post to Become Synod President.

### RESIGNATION SUBMITTED

Congregational Meeting Called for Sunday, December 7 to Consider Train.

Pulpit Committee Named With View of Securing His Successor.

The resignation of Rev. Dr. Ellis B. Burgess, as pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, to become effective January 1, 1920, was submitted by Dr. Burgess to the church council at a special session following the Sunday evening service. The pastor was instructed to call a congregational meeting for Sunday, December 7, to take action on the resignation. The council also named a pulpit committee composed of Dr. H. C. Hoffman and Daniel Durie, whose duty it will be to secure a new pastor. All applications must pass through the hands of the committee to the council and then be acted upon by the congregation.

Mr. Burgess was born and reared in the neighborhood of Ohio City, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Potter. When a young man he left Fayette county and for the past 20 years had resided in Ohio, where he is an oil producer and owner of extensive real estate holdings. His widow, one son and one daughter survive.

Mr. Potter was a nephew of Thomas Potter of Ohio City and had several cousins there.

The body was taken charge of by Funeral Director J. E. Sims.

### OHIO MAN GETS OFF TRAIN, THEN STEPS IN FRONT OF IT, KILLED

Clarence Potter, 66, Meets Death When Struck by B. & O. Passenger at Ohio City.

Stepping in front of Baltimore & Ohio train No. 43, from which he alighted at Ohio City Saturday morning, Clarence Potter, about 66 years old, of Rudolph, O., was instantly killed. Mr. Potter came to Ohio City to look after business matters and the supposition is that the noise of a freight train on an opposite track prevented him from hearing the approaching passenger train.

Mr. Potter was born and reared in the neighborhood of Ohio City, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Potter. When a young man he left Fayette county and for the past 20 years had resided in Ohio, where he is an oil producer and owner of extensive real estate holdings. His widow, one son and one daughter survive.

Mr. Potter was a nephew of Thomas Potter of Ohio City and had several cousins there.

The body was taken charge of by Funeral Director J. E. Sims.

### FIND YOUTH'S BODY

Andy Horowitz of Phillips Disappeared Last Tuesday.

The body of Andy Horowitz, 18, of Phillips, who disappeared last Tuesday after starting on a hunting trip, was found in the woods about two miles from his home Monday morning. His gun, with one barrel discharged, was picked up a short distance away. It is believed the youth accidentally shot himself in the leg and after dragging himself for 50 yards in an effort to secure aid, collapsed and bled to death.

Searching parties were out looking for the missing youth every day last week. Hunters came across the body early today.

### GEORGE TRUMP KILLED

South Connellsville Man Struck By Train at McKeesport, Report Says.

George Trump, well-known young man of South Connellsville, employed as a brakeman on the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, was struck by Train No. 66 at Demet, near McKeesport, Monday morning and killed.

Mr. Trump was about 25 years old and married. His widow and one child survive.

Mrs. Kline Dies.

Mrs. Jennie Kline, wife of Captain Wade T. Kline, died Wednesday morning at her home in Greensburg, following a brief illness of pneumonia. The deceased is survived by her husband, who was captain of Company I, 11th Regiment, and one daughter. Funeral from the family home tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

### The Grim Reaper

LEROY MARTIN.

Leroy Martin, 32 years old, a well known resident of Perryopolis, died Sunday evening at his home following a week's illness of complication of diseases. The deceased was a farmer, and was caretaker of the Mount Washington cemetery at Perryopolis. He was widely known in Perry township. In addition to his widow the following brothers and sisters survive: William and Charles Martin, Star Junction; Ernest Martin, Vanderbil; Thomas Martin, Perryopolis; Miss Eva Martin, a professional nurse, and Miss Cora Martin, at home.

WILLIAM G. SHOPE.

William G. Shope, 55 years old, cashier of the Peoples National bank of Mount Pleasant and one of the most prominent residents of that town, Uniontown, died Monday o'clock. On returning last night Mr. Shope was apparently in his usual health. He had resided at Mount Pleasant for many years. In addition to his widow, two daughters, Harriet and Mary Belle Shope, one son, William Shope, at home; one brother, John W. Hollingshead; three sisters, Mrs. B. M. Loar of Mount Pleasant; Mrs. Belle Miller and Mrs. Mary Miller, both of Mount Union, survive.

WILLIAM BAUM.

William Baum of the firm of Max died suddenly Monday about 12:30 afternoon at his home, aged 48. His wife and three daughters survive. Corp. S. H. Baum is a brother.

STANIS NOGASKY.

Stanis Nogasky, 18 months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Kasmer Nogasky of Leisering No. 3, died this morning. Funeral Wednesday from the Polish church in the West Side.

JACOB H. FLACK.

Following an operation, Jacob H. Flack, 59 years old, a well known resident of Connellsville, and a former justice of the peace of Seitz township, died Sunday at the Cottage State hospital. Mr. Flack was taken seriously ill of intestinal trouble on the last Monday and was removed to the hospital on the following Wednesday.

The deceased was born near the White post office, Saltillo, township, July 31, 1850, a son of the late Philip and Mary Flack. He resided in that township for a number of years, removing to Connellsville five years ago. Up until his late illness he was a clerk at Fisher's hardware store. He is survived by his widow, who before her marriage was Miss Della Tedrow, one daughter, Mrs. J. E. Echard, Connellsville; four sons, Emery C., Philip T., Russell T., and Homer T. Flack, all of White, Pa.; one sister, Mrs. Samantha Cox of Greensburg, and one brother, London Flack of Hammonville. The body of the pastor, Rev. Bolton, was assisted by Revs. Wilson, Walters, Mirell and McElveen. A quartet composed of D. C. Eason, Harry Williams, Frank McFarland and Alex Duncan, sang hymns.

### REV. SCOTT CALLED

United Presbyterians Ask Washington Minister to Become Pastor.

The congregation of the United Presbyterian church at a meeting Sunday morning, voted to extend a call to Rev. F. J. Scott, pastor of the Third United Presbyterian church at Washington, Pa. A committee composed of Dr. J. French Kerr, George E. Brown, Omer Wood, John Dorian and N. H. Phillips was named to contact the call to Rev. Scott.

If he accepts, Rev. Scott will become the successor of the late Rev. William J. Everhart, who died at Camp Zachary Taylor October 6, 1912, two weeks after he entered training for a chaplaincy in the Army and who would have received a laurentian's commission had not pneumonia cut short his career.

You Can Land for Sale! If so, advertise it in The Weekly Courier.

### Coal Freight Rates

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1913.

ORIGINATING DISTRICT

Connellsville, Westmoreland

Baltimore, Md. Fairmont, W. Va. Latrobe

Chester, Pa. 2.45 2.50 2.30

Harrisburg, Pa. 2.70 2.50 2.30

Lebanon, Pa. 2.50 2.30 2.10

Latrobe, Pa. 2.50 2.30 2.10

New York, N. Y. (30th St.) 2.30 2.65 2.40

New York, N. Y. (42nd St.) 2.30 2.75 2.50

Philadelphia 2.30 2.50 2.30

Spruce Point 2.30 2.50 2.30

Steubenville 2.30 2.50 2.30

Youngstown, O. 2.70 2.90 2.30

To ATLANTIC PORTS via P. R. R.

Greenwich, local 2.35 2.50 2.30

Greenwich, export 2.30 2.65 2.40

St. George for Export 2.35 2.50 2.30

Philadelphia Coal Piers 2.30 2.50 2.30

Philadelphia for Export 2.30 2.50 2.30

Curtis Bay Pierage 2.35 2.50 2.30

Curtis Bay for Export 2.30 2.50 2.30

To ATLANTIC PORTS via B. & O.

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